

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office 515 E. Main Street, Washington Bureau, 326-7, Munsey Building, Macalester Bureau, 1102 N. 11th Street, Petersburg Bureau, 1102 N. 11th Street, Lynchburg Bureau, 1102 N. 11th Street.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo. Daily with Sunday, \$4.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 Daily without Sunday, 40c 2.00 1.00 Sunday edition only, 2.00 1.00 .25 Weekly (Wednesday), 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—One Week, One Year. Daily with Sunday, 14 cents \$6.50 Daily without Sunday, 10 cents 4.50 Sunday only, 5 cents 2.50 (Yearly subscriptions payable in advance.)

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1907.

Going Out of Town? Subscribers who leave the city temporarily should have The Times-Dispatch mailed them. Addresses will be changed as often as requested.

You can keep fully informed about Richmond affairs all through The Times-Dispatch. Before leaving mail or phone your address to this office. Phone 4041, City Circulation Department.

He is greatest whose strength carries up the most heaviest burden of his own.—Hecker.

AN UNSAVORY RUMOR. The following statement appeared in the local columns of the News Leader of yesterday:

"In the Henrico county courthouse to-day it was heard on all sides that Henry C. Hecker, the Democratic nominee for treasurer, would be opposed by an 'independent' candidate in the November general election. Prominent county politicians have taken the matter up, and it seems probable that a vigorous fight will be made to prevent Hecker's resuming the duties of treasurer."

"It was also heard to-day that a meeting of the 'independents' would soon be called, the day and place of meeting yet to be fixed. It was asserted that Hecker's nomination in the primary was sufficient vindication, and that under the existing circumstances many Democrats felt that their pledge to support the party nominee would be justly forfeited."

"The rumor was also spread that even though they supported Hecker in the primary, they would not go to the polls in November. In speaking of the rumor to run an 'independent' candidate a prominent county politician said to-day that he did not expect to hear of Hecker for treasurer, but in running an opposition ticket we can clearly show that he is not the general favorite of the whole people."

Many voters who supported Frayser, Watt and Broadhead in the primary declare that they will either scratch Hecker in the November election, or else will refuse to vote. A Republican leader, chairman of a well established county Republican organization, says that his followers will oppose the election of Hecker in November."

The Times-Dispatch opposed the nomination of Mr. Hecker in the primary election, but now that he has been chosen as the party candidate, it will countenance no independent movement to defeat him in the regular election. Such a movement within the party would be rank treachery. While Mr. Hecker did not poll a majority of all the votes cast, he received a handsome plurality, and fairly won the nomination under the rules of the primary. His record as treasurer was thoroughly canvassed and nothing was covered up. His campaign was fairly and honestly conducted, and there is not even a plausible pretext for an independent movement against him.

Democrats who took part in the primary are under solemn pledge to support him in the general election. They have no moral right to vote against him, or even to scratch his name on the ticket. They knew the terms when they entered the primary, and the situation has in no particular changed since the election was held.

"The Times-Dispatch hopes that the rumor of an independent movement against Mr. Hecker is merely idle talk, but if it is started we serve notice that we shall fight it more vigorously than we opposed Hecker's nomination; and we feel sure that we should have the hearty co-operation of all honest Democrats throughout the county. Mr. Hecker is the regular nominee, and the party is morally bound to poll its full strength for him in the regular election. To run an independent against him would be an act of perfidy which would discredit and dishonor the party organization."

THE PRIMARY VINDICATED. The result of the election in Henrico county is a complete vindication of the primary, and we invite the attention of Democrats throughout the State to the fact. It is alleged that there was a strong political machine at the courthouse, but the people had no difficulty in smashing it. Under the primary plan, this was easy; under the convention plan it would have been difficult, if not impossible.

The sensible remedy for machine methods, by which the will of the people is often defeated, is the primary. By an independent movement, the people may whip the machine, but all such movements are destructive of party organization, and nothing short of revolution will avail against a well-disciplined organization. Every political party which desires to preserve its

integrity should settle its disputes within the organization, and the primary affords a perfect plan, if the voters will only exercise their rights at the polls.

The result of the Henrico primary is an object lesson for every county and city in the State. If there is an arrogant machine, let the people hold a primary election and put it out of business.

THE FIGHT ON TOM JOHNSON. The acceptance by Congressman T. E. Burton, of the nomination by the Republicans of Cleveland, O., for Mayor against Hon. Tom L. Johnson, the Democratic incumbent, will mean a fierce and spectacular campaign in that city.

Mayor Johnson has been elected three times, each time with a majority almost double that of his preceding election. There has been waged one of the fiercest fights in American politics between the municipality of Cleveland and what is known as the Consolidated Street Railway. The Street Railway Company for years has owned, body and soul, the local Republican party in Cleveland. It has dominated all of its nominations both for City Council and for Mayor. It has usually paid the campaign expenses, or a large portion of them. It was considered invincible up to the time that Mr. Johnson entered the contest. There had been Democratic Mayors of Cleveland before Mr. Johnson, but those were the Mayors that were more pliable to the purposes of the Street Railway and Gas Company and other public service corporations than the Republicans, and were elected in order to rebuke and punish rebellious Republican Mayors.

Johnson has given the city three administrations almost completely free from graft. He has introduced numerous radical reforms, useful and helpful to the community. He has been the pronounced and bitter foe of the present street railway system of Cleveland. In order to rid the city of Johnson, the Republican powers, led by the late Senator Mark Hanna, had a dummy by the name of Reynolds to institute a suit in the Supreme Court of Ohio declaring the law under which cities were chartered to be unconstitutional. In due time this cause was tried and the decision handed down destroying every city government of a certain class in the State of Ohio. Then a fight was made to eliminate the Mayor of the city from any power in its affairs. The great city of Cleveland, led by Mayor Johnson, resented the interference by the State government for purely partisan purposes in local affairs. The result was the defeat of the entire Republican legislative ticket, and in sending to the Legislature such a strong and aggressive minority that it was able to defeat some of the purposes outlined by the Republican bosses of the State. However, a new code was promulgated which was not altogether to the liking of the friends of good and modern city government.

The whole purpose of the overthrow of the city government in Ohio was to defeat Mayor Johnson in Cleveland, and to aid the Street Railway Company in its fight for the renewal of its franchises, some of which have expired on important thoroughfares. Although the franchise had expired, the company went into court claiming under technicalities that it had not, but was finally defeated in the United States Supreme Court. In the meantime a new company had come before the city bidding for a franchise, offering to carry the public for a three-cent fare and universal transfer, and were granted franchise by the Council over the territory which the United States Supreme Court had declared had lapsed. This three-cent road has met the very fiercest opposition on the part of the old company, and has been hampered at almost every turn. It, however, is now in operation.

Mayor Johnson has contended that a street railway company can carry passengers for three cents and make money. His contention is that the present street railway company is earning dividends on purely fictitious value. So far in the fight Johnson has won, and has had the support of the people of Cleveland regardless of the political affiliation. He has selected as his lieutenants, and has forced the nomination for offices under the city government, clean, reputable, capable citizens. He has given such a good administration that a well-known magazine of national circulation has declared that he is "the best Mayor of the best governed city on the American continent." He has encouraged and fostered every humanitarian effort of the municipality, has established juvenile courts through his influence, reformed schools, sanitariums for tuberculosis patients, and has converted the workhouse into a house of industry. He has paroled prisoners convicted in police courts for petty offenses, and established a new order of police judicial procedure in that city. His idea is that the police are not for punishment, but for help. He has removed from every public grounds the "Keep Off the Grass" sign, saying that the parks and grounds belonged to the people, and that if a sense of personal ownership was developed the people would care for them. He inaugurated a park police system to patrol the highways and assist the people at play. He inaugurated great "singing fests" in the open air, at which as many as 20,000 people would congregate, athletic sports of all kinds, and in the winter skating carnivals, at which as many as 50,000 people would turn out.

This is the man against whom every ingenuity and device of crooked politics and unlimited supply of money has waged a relentless war. Mr. Burton, who now will be his opponent, has gotten permission of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and Jas. R. Garfield to enter the fight against Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Burton declares that the platform of the party must be "free from

any alliances or affiliations with any public service corporations, street railways or others;" that the settlement of the franchise question which has agitated the city so long shall be left entirely to him and his Republican Council if elected.

Mr. Johnson's proposition is, let the people decide the question. Mr. Burton is an able, astute, cold-blooded, calculating politician, thoroughly honest in his personal life and as thoroughly selfish. He did not bank in the full pleasure of the great Republican boss of Ohio, the late Senator Hanna, and on one occasion in a public way affronted him. The Hanna people resented this, and during the Senator's life Mr. Burton had no voice in the distribution of the patronage of Ohio, and at his death so strong was the sentiment of the Hanna people that Mr. Burton could not control a single vote in the Legislature, not even one from the Cleveland delegation, although he asked for it, and was easily defeated by Senator Dick.

These are the two men and these are the conditions under which the fight will be waged that will attract national attention.

CITY EXCAVATIONS. While the work of excavation is going on in the annexed territory of Richmond, many citizens are asking why one ditch is not sufficient for all the mains that are to be laid. They argue that this would be in the interest of economy and public convenience. After consulting with Superintendent Bolling, of the Water Department, we are satisfied that it would be neither practicable nor economical to place the sewer mains, the water mains and the gas mains in one ditch, because of the house connections, but we are equally satisfied that the work of laying the several mains on a single street could and should be done simultaneously. If this were the practice, the street would be torn up once instead of three times.

Why is this not done? Why not put all the forces to work and lay all the mains and be done with it, instead of tearing up the street for a sewer, and later on for a water main, and still later for a gas main? The answer is—lack of co-ordination and co-operation between the several departments. Under our curious system of municipal government each of these departments acts independently of the other, and each works according to its own convenience.

We urge upon the Council the importance of taking action to remedy this serious defect in our mode of operation. The members of the various departments should be called before a special committee from the Council, a conference held and a plan mapped out by which their work may be co-ordinated, and the public saved from the annoyance, inconvenience and nuisance of having the streets dug up on three different occasions when one digging would be ample for all.

OUR MAKE-UP PARTY. The Board of Agriculture has given out the following statement:

"The board has learned with pleasure that the Commissioner has given the assurance, through the medium of the editorial columns of a Richmond paper, that he will in future cordially co-operate with that body in its endeavor to promote the best interests of the farmer and the farmers by conducting the work in accordance with the provisions of the plan of reorganization recently adopted. The board now desires that it has always, that only the most cordial relations shall exist between that body and the commissioner, and it receives with much gratification Mr. Kolner's expression, and will meet him in the same spirit."

It was through an editorial in The Times-Dispatch that the Board of Agriculture was given assurance that Commissioner Kolner would co-operate, and we also expressed the belief that the members of the board would meet him in the same spirit.

We are pleased to know that our confidence was not misplaced, and gratified that The Times-Dispatch had the honor to act as peacemaker. It is always a more agreeable task than to make strife.

JUDGE BLACKSTONE'S RUDENESS. We are at a loss to know why Judge J. W. G. Blackstone should have spoken in such rude terms of Governor Swann because the latter saw fit to send troops to Onancock to protect the whites from negro rioters. The Governor of the State is sworn to see that the laws are upheld and to prevent riot. In obedience to that oath Governor Swann could not in duty have pursued a different course in the Onancock crisis, and he is to be commended and not rebuked for his prompt action.

Judge Blackstone's characterization of the Governor under any circumstances would have been in bad form from a man in his position; in the present instance it was a gratuitous affront, which all good citizens condemn.

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. The Superintendent of Schools for Danville receives \$1,500 a year from the city and \$575 from the State. Some members of the Board of Aldermen think that this salary is too large. They are wrong. The present superintendent may not be worth so much. We do not know as to that. But we do know that a salary of two thousand dollars for a first-rate city superintendent is none too large, and we do not believe that such a man can be employed for less.

It is a great mistake for any city or county to economize in that direction. It is more foolish than for a manufacturer to put in a set of expensive machinery and then employ a cheap jackleg to run it. The superintendent is the life and inspiration of the schools. The schools cannot be more efficient than the man who directs their energies and operation. It is economy and good sense, it is essential to a progressive public school system,

that the people employ the best superintendent they are able to pay for.

"MUST HE?" (Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "And when Jesus came to the place, He looked up, and saw him, and said unto him, 'Zaccheus, make haste and come down; for to-day I must abide at thy house.'—Luke xix. 5.

Our Saviour for the first time invited Himself to a man's house. We may feel ourselves quite as unlikely to entertain our Lord as Zaccheus seemed to be; and yet, perhaps at this hour, He presses Himself upon us. Will we receive Him?

Zaccheus was a man in a despised calling, a publican, a tax-gatherer for the Romans, over their prostrate people, the Jews. He was in bad odor with all respectable folk. He was rich, with the grave suspicion of getting his wealth by dishonest means. He was determined and eccentric, otherwise he would hardly have climbed a tree to carry out his purpose. But if there was no other way to carry out his desire, he would even do that; for see Jesus he would. He was not the choice of any class of society, in any respect.

Yet to such a man Jesus came, and He will come to us, if we as earnestly desire to see him.

There was a necessity which pressed upon the Saviour, and which led Him to abide in the house of Zaccheus. Looking at his heart, the Lord saw a sinner who needed Him, and who would gladly accept his mercy, a person who would illustrate the sovereignty of His choice, a character whose renewal would magnify His grace and spread abroad much good, a host who would entertain Him with hearty hospitality.

It was a case which would be widely known and greatly published abroad the gospel. Jesus said unto him, "This day is salvation come to this house, forasmuch as he also is a son of Abraham, for the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."

There was a necessity of love in the Redeemer's gracious heart. There was also a necessity for a blessing to flow to others through Zaccheus.

Does such a necessity exist for us? Will we receive Him this day? Zaccheus "made haste." Will we receive Him heartily? Zaccheus "received Him joyfully." Will we receive Him whatever others may say? "They all murmured." Will we receive Him as Lord? Zaccheus said, "Behold, Lord." Will we receive Him so as to place our substance under the control of Jesus and His laws? Zaccheus said, "The half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold."

If these things be so, Jesus will abide with us. He cannot fail to come where He will have such a welcome.

Why should we not to-day receive our Lord? There is no reason against it, and there is every reason why we should; and many reasons why we must do so at once.

Lord! Issue thine own mandate and say, "I must."

And let us "make haste to receive Him joyfully."

We gave them State aid and county aid and city aid and individual aid, and we granted them charters for ninety-nine years and sometimes longer. In which we made the broadest possible grants of the right to fix the rates of freight and tariff without limitation—Uncle Joe Cannon on Railroads.

That reminds us of the farmer the serpent and the big stick.

A Houston gentleman whose family is returning from a summer in Canada sends us an announcing the loss of his wife's parrot and offering a reward if the finder will never return it or say anything about it.—Houston Post.

No wonder. A man who takes the Houston Post has no use for a parrot.

Why do prophets delight in predicting the end of the world at an apocalyptic date? If the prediction falls, they discredit themselves, and if it should come to pass, the honor would not be of any practical value.

The announcement that the Richmond Transfer Company will arbitrarily raise its prices raises the question whether or not a transfer company is a transportation company.

Georgia farmers are preparing to turn their mint beds into watermelon patches.

Governor Swann declines to be spectacular towards Judge Blackstone.

The motto of the typewriter trust will be "perfect alignment."

How to win at baccarat has been discovered by Sylvain Crolet and his friend, Mme. Noel. The mathematical formula is X equals G divided by 3 plus P. X is the amount to bet, G is the amount lost, and P is the profit. However, a second lady was satisfied, and gave Sylvain \$240 to which to apply the formula. The latter was such a success that Sylvain was able to pay the lady \$12 a month interest. She immediately instructed him to \$500 more, but this time the equation seems to have failed. He paid her \$12 the first month, \$16 more two or three months later, then nothing at all. In count Sylvain, prosecuted by the lady, explained that his equation should have succeeded, but that Mme. Noel had not followed the formula. He had been unfortunate, not dishonest. But the court thought differently. Sylvain has got a year and Mme. Noel has got \$181, which he is jointly sentenced to refund \$650 to the deluded lady, plus \$20 damages.—London Telegraph.

Hair Cut Without Orders. A native paper states that the magistrates at An-Hyun have arrested a number of people for belonging to the Chin Hui society, and having charged them with cutting their hair without any order from the government had them severely flogged. The sympathizers of the society at An-Hyun have held crowded meetings and violent speeches have been made denouncing the unwarranted action of the official Chinese Daily News.

Borrowed Jingles. IN TEMPORE SENEQUITUS.

When I am old, And sadly steal apart, Into the dark and cold, Of my heart's desire, Remember, if you can, Nor him who lingers, but that other man, Who loved and sang, and had a beating heart, When I am old!

When I am old, And all Love's ancient fire Be tremulous and cold, My soul's desire! Remember, if you can, Nothing but you and me and yesterday, When heart on heart we bled the years conspiring— To make us old.

When I am old, And every star above Be pitiless and cold, My life's one love! Forbid me not to go! Remember, if you can, And not at last, how love and pity strove, When I grew old.—Ernest Dowson, in New York Mail.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS. THE political prophets who are saying that Taft's election next year is certain, and that he will carry the solid North and West, are overlooking one important possibility—Roosevelt's renomination.—New York World.

Evidence is accumulating that the President is getting tired of resting.—Omaha Bee.

The Atlanta Constitution finds that "the world is drying up." It should not mistake Georgia for the whole world.—Washington Herald.

Since Mr. Rockefeller has begun dunning for his \$725,000 witness fee we are hearing of no more of the "Rockefeller" observations, overlooking the "collective sense."—Washington Post.

God gives us the face of infancy, but the face of adult and old age we make ourselves by our lives.—Houston Chronicle.

A will has been probated in Newark, N. J., that contains just thirteen words. This is unlikely for the lawyers, as there is no room for any dispute as to the meaning. And a woman wrote it.—Baltimore News.

The British are now planning a \$6,000,000 battleship to replace the Dreadnought. They will be putting a couple of smokestacks on the island next and trying to sail her.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The New Haven road has ordered \$12,000,000 worth of new rolling stock—122 locomotives, 2,500 passenger cars and 10 passenger cars. Evidently the managers of this great corporation are not scared by Mr. Rockefeller's prediction of coming financial chaos.—Philadelphia Record.

It is said that snipe have almost disappeared from the marshes of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, and that the sportsmen of that region will be able to find no substitute for them. It is merely a matter of something to shoot at. A substitute might be found by crossing the Potomac road bird with the Washington mosquito.—Houston Post.

That Atlanta policeman who saw a white snake with blue tail and red whiskers tied under his chain, and who told the Louisville policeman who swore that while sitting in a crap game a pink snake with a blue tail and red whiskers was tied under his chain, and who told the Cincinnati policeman who swore that while sitting in a crap game a pink snake with a blue tail and red whiskers was tied under his chain.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL. The cultivation of flowers is one of the pleasures of E. H. Green, of Texas, son of Henry Green.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt is said to pay from \$25 to \$100 a hundred for the cigars served to her guests.

The Maharajah of Bann has a carpet valued at \$200,000. It is heavily encrusted with diamonds and pearls.

A Belgian poultry expert says tailless hens are better than those with tails. He declares that a fox always seizes a hen by the tail.

J. M. Ayers, a well-known cotton broker in New York, was formerly a dentist. He is also an artist of ability, and expert golf player. He is a club dancer. His nickname is "Hot Aye."

General Ephraim R. Eckley, of Carrollton, O., is the oldest living ex-member of Congress. He was elected while fighting in the Civil War, in which he enlisted, and afterwards served as brigadier-generalship, although 50 years of age.

Six members of the Congress of the Confederacy are living. They are John Goode, of Virginia; John V. Wright, of Columbia; John D. Rogers, of Texas; John D. Rogers, of Texas; John D. Rogers, of Texas; John D. Rogers, of Texas.

The new theory advanced by Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture, to the effect that the growth of plants does not affect the soil is held to be heresy by the older scientists. Prof. Whitney claims to have discovered a new soil fertilization, which would revolutionize the revolution of the science of chemistry of soils.

Amalie Materna, who, since her retirement from the stage in 1894, has been devoting her time to living instruction in singing, has just received the honor of being elected to the position of president of the National Association of Singers on July 10th. In congratulating her, the "Freie Presse" quotes letters written to her by the Emperor of Germany, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria, in which they praise her performance.

Brunnhilde, Kundry and Elizabeth, and speaks of her as the "most loyal of all the vocal ones."

:-: Voice of the People :-:

God's Poor. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I have visited several times lately an old and sick Protestant lady at the Little Sisters of the Poor, an important Catholic institution in Richmond for the cure of the aged and infirm. She has now passed away from this world.

I had known this lady for two or three years as an ardent lover of her church, and until overpowered by disease, an indefatigable worker. She had many friends among her members. In old age and broken health she found refuge in this benevolent institution, where she was tenderly cared for. It was a surprise to find herself there, but she met such sympathetic kindness and attention that she thanked God for this provision in her declining days. Prone to look heavenward, her gratitude to those who ministered to her appreciation of the gentle attention of friends and an assurance of hope of salvation marked her latest earthly experience.

The question now obtrudes itself, why was it necessary for this goodly old Protestant to be cared for in a Catholic institution? The answer is, of course, because Protestants had no adequate provision to offer her, and the Catholic gladly opened its doors to her comfort. Then the inquiry recurs: Is this creditable or a reproach to Protestants? Evidently the latter, for if there is to be a place of obligation, among Scripture warrant, resting on Christians of every name, it is the duty of caring for the poor. "Blessed is he that shall feed the poor." (Matthew 25:35-40.)

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Where is the Fluvanna River? Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Marshall, Botta and other writers tell us that the British destroyed the Fluvanna River in 1781 during the Revolution at the point where the Fluvanna and Rivanna rivers meet. Many are puzzled to know what stream is meant by the Fluvanna River. Mr. Jefferson tells us in his "Notes" that James River (once called Powhatan), from its confluence with the Fluvanna, is called the James River. Now for many years of the Fluvanna, and in the mountains Jackson's River. What was formerly Fluvanna has been called James River now for many years of the Fluvanna, and in the mountains Jackson's River. What was formerly Fluvanna has been called James River now for many years of the Fluvanna, and in the mountains Jackson's River.

Our fathers, it seems, had a fancy for adding names to some word and calling their rivers by such names. They took Fluv, the stem of Fluvius (running water), added Anna, and gave us Fluvanna. Now, what was the Fluvanna? Our fathers, it seems, had a fancy for adding names to some word and calling their rivers by such names. They took Fluv, the stem of Fluvius (running water), added Anna, and gave us Fluvanna. Now, what was the Fluvanna? Our fathers, it seems, had a fancy for adding names to some word and calling their rivers by such names. They took Fluv, the stem of Fluvius (running water), added Anna, and gave us Fluvanna. Now, what was the Fluvanna?

It seems to me that if our Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and other ministers will get together, plans can be evolved, funds secured and a work done for the glory of God and the good of man, which will add greatly to the advancement of the cause. The Catholics are doing a noble work, but they cannot do it all. Such service is sorely wanted to Christendom. Let us, brethren, and come together in a large, persistent and enduring effort to serve God in this direction more fully.

THE Two Indian Princesses. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—John Rolfe, an English gentleman, and Pocahontas, daughter of Algonquin stock, were married with great pomp according to the rites of the Anglican church, at Jamestown, Virginia, by Rev. Richard Buck April 5, 1614. Pocahontas had been the hovering angel of the colony of Jamestown, and her presence had been a means for their success and comfort. Rolfe was a man of importance and far-seeing ability. There never was a more devoted husband.

The Indians until the matrimonial alliance between Rolfe and the daughter (Pocahontas) of King Powhatan.

Mr. Rolfe was a gentleman, and a man of importance and far-seeing ability. There never was a more devoted husband.

It was coming to Richmond on the Chesapeake and Ohio local last Tuesday afternoon and the train was crowded with people coming home from the different summer places and at one station three ladies got on, and as I was near the door and every seat seemed taken, I and a young man, who was on the seat with me got up and gave our seat to the three ladies. One of the ladies stood to Richmond, although near by were two ladies with one small child, each in different seats. Neither of these children were two small to pay fare, and these two nice ladies let this helplessness of the little one who was with them. Mad, when a hornet was not in it. I am cooled off now and hope I will never see a letter that all selfish women who chance to read it will never forget.

Naming the Streets. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Your article in regard to the streets not being marked is just what is needed in Richmond, and I hope, as a citizen of Richmond, that your paper will keep it up. My business hours are from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and I find difficulty in finding streets, being asked by others often to direct them on the way, which I am unable to do, especially out in the West End. I became lost the other day and asked my way of one of the women who clean the street and he failed to know what street he was cleaning. A CITIZEN. Richmond, Va.

Pencil Made of Potatoes. Pencils with potato in place of wood is the latest article "made in Germany." A company has been formed to exploit an invention which, instead of making use of the expensive cedar wood, substitutes potato. It is the main ingredient of which is potatoes.—London Papermaking.

A Quick Trip. The new steamer Queen Anne leaves one hour later (8 A. M.) than the old one, and will make the trip in less than three hours earlier. Reduced fares, \$1.25 straight, \$2.00 round (10-day limit). Phone 510. See adv.

SAFEST FOR SAVINGS. Life is a Picnic

for some people with never a serious thought for the morrow. When trouble does come, it hits these people the hardest. A little foresight—a little money saved—will make easier, happier times ahead and need not lessen the present pleasures.

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for some people with never a serious thought for the morrow. When trouble does come, it hits these people the hardest. A little foresight—a little money saved—will make easier, happier times ahead and need not lessen the present pleasures.

Open, compounded semi-annual.

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